25X1

I	

21 August 1959

Copy No. C 63

25

## CENTRAL

# INTELLIGENCE

### BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO.

NO CHANGE IN CLASS.

C) DECLASSIFIED

CLASS. CHANGED TO: IS SIC

NEXT REVIEW DATE:

AUTH: JHA JOS

BATE, JHA JOS

REVIEWER:

State Dept. review completed

TOP SECRET

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

'	տոսալո X1 →	Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004600450001-1	
		CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN	
		21 August 1959	
		DAILY BRIEF	
25X1		I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC	
		II. ASIA-AFRICA	25X1
		Laos: Aged King Sisavang Vong is reported dying. His suc-	
		cessor would almost certainly be strongly pro-Western Crown Prince Savang, and the transition should have little impact on the political situation. If the King should linger. Savang will probably	25X1
		he named regent.	
		Malaya: The more than two-thirds majority obtained by the	
	ruling Alliance party in the general elections of 19 August as- sures the continuation of Malaya's pro-Western orientation and		
its moderate domestic policies. For the first time, however,			
		the Alliance will face significant opposition in the legislature.  The opposition parties, divided on other issues, are unanimous	
		in criticizing the government's pro-Western foreign policy and the defense treaty with Britain, which they charge ties Malaya to	
2	5X1	SEATO.	
		<b>i</b>	
		25X1	

Approved For Release 2002/09/04: CIA-RDP79T00975A004600450001-1

. 25X1

25X1	Approved For R	elease 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79	T00975A004600450001-1	
				80 80 80 80
		IV. SIGNIFICANT INTER		J
•		(Available during the pred	ceding week)	
	Political St	ability in the European Saucture During the Next Fe	tellites and in the Over-	
25X1 NO	Aug 59.	detaile Daring the next re	W Tours. THE IS SO.	
·				
	21 Aug 59	DAILY BRIEF	<b>iii</b>	
	<b>V</b>			
	,			25X1

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

#### Malayan Ruling Party Sweeps National Elections

In the 19 August general elections, the ruling Alliance party of Malaya won 71 of the 104 seats in the new House of Representatives, which replaces the partially elected Legislative Council formed prior to Malayan independence. Of the principal opposition parties, the Pan Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP) won 13 seats, the Socialist Front 8, and the People's Progressive Party (PPP) 4. Two small parties and independent candidates won 5, while two seats remain in doubt and one will be contested again because of the last-minute disqualification of a candidate.

The sweeping victory is a personal triumph for Abdul Rahman, who resigned as prime minister in mid-April to devote full time to campaigning and to strengthening the Alliance organization. Rahman is expected to form a new cabinet on 21 August, the composition of which will probably place increased emphasis on economic development. Major changes in Malaya's pro-Western foreign and moderate domestic policies are unlikely.

The Alliance, which controlled 50 of the 52 elective seats in the previous legislature, will, for the first time, face significant opposition in the new House of Representatives. All nongovernment parties will be united in opposition to the government's foreign policy, especially the defense treaty with Britain which indirectly ties Malaya to SEATO. On internal policies, the opposition will be sharply divided between left-wing Chinese and right-wing Malay nationalists on racial issues.

The defeat of all but three of the 14 candidates who recently broke away from the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA), the Chinese component of the Alliance, is likely to dampen the dissidents, prospects of taking the MCA out of the Alliance or of form-
ing an effective new party.
•

25X1

25X1

25X1

#### UAR Issues Ultimatum to Tapline

25X1

Cairo has issued an ultimatum to the American-owned Trans Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline) that if the company does not accede to the Syrian region's demands for sharply increased revenues by 5 September, the UAR will decree a tax equivalent to the Syrian demands. Although transit fees were firmly fixed in Tapline's concession agreements with Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, the company has been willing, for more than three years, to increase these payments substantially by applying a 50/50 profit-sharing formula. Thus far, the Arab countries have been unable to agree on how to determine Tapline's annual profit and how to divide the company's payments.

The UAR's demand on behalf of Syria may have been encouraged by the Iraq Petroleum Company's recent agreement with Lebanon which more than tripled Beirut's transit fees from IPC pipeline operations. Damascus receives about \$1,200,000 annually from Tapline but now demands \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually, retroactive to 1955. Tapline points out that if the three other Arab states copy Syria's demand, the company will "be put out of business."

Tapline's transit convention with Syria calls for arbitration of disputes. In this case, however, Cairo's action might cause the company to shut down the line. Saudi Arabia's Persian Gulf oil port of Ras Tanura, with a capacity of about 1,500,000 barrels a day, is now shipping only about 650,000 barrels and could readily handle the amount diverted by a pipeline closure. There is also a substantial surplus of tanker tonnage.

(A shutdown of the line would involve substant	
losses for Tapline, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and	
UAR would profit substantially since the oil thus	
transit the Suez Canal. On the basis of present p	oipeline volume,
Cairo would gain about \$17,000,000 annually in ac	ditional canal
fees.)	

25X1

25X1

25X1

Page 4

#### Rioting Spreads in South Africa

The week-long rioting in South Africa's coastal province of Natal continues to spread throughout the province. The American Embassy believes, however, that the police can prevent the situation from getting out of hand. The disorders, instigated by African women protesting the government's agricultural and labor policies, have caused only two African deaths but have resulted in hundreds of arrests.

Touched off by the relatively unimportant burning of a government hut by African women, the disorders have taken on more serious aspects—such as mass demonstrations against jails, the burning of a school, isolated sabotage of transport and communications lines, and the threat of widespread arson against the sugar plantations and urban centers.

The disturbances are symptomatic of increasing rural lawlessness and African unrest since the beer-hall riots in June in the city of Durban. The police have found no evidence		25X1
of subversion, but the apparent spontaneity of the demonstrations suggests that the government will increasingly face such disorders throughout the Union.	$\exists$	25X1

25X1

25X1

21 Aug 59

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

Page 5

#### III. THE WEST

### Prohibition of Communist Party Congress Leads to New Tension on Cyprus

25X1

Cypriot Governor Hugh Foot has warned Communist leaders on Cyprus that if they persist in their announced intention to hold an illegal party congress from 20 to 30 August he will enforce the law. Foot's statement follows a period of increasing Communist activity on Cyprus, climaxed by the recent announcement of the proposed congress.

The party--the Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL)--almost exclusively Greek Cypriot in composition, was proscribed in December 1955 at the height of the struggle between the Greek Cypriots and the British. AKEL, however, took little part in the struggle for "enosis" and thus earned the hatred of the Greek Cypriot nationalist extremists. Following conclusion of the agreements last February which provide for Cypriot independence by February 1960, the Communists began agitating for legalization of their party.

AKEL apparently has grown in strength while proscribed. A party official recently boasted that AKEL membership was over 7,000--largest in history. The party also directly controls the largest trade union on Cyprus and was able to attract 40,000 to 60,000 persons for a rally in Nicosia on 28 June.

The British, while hesitating to make a final decision on lifting the ban on AKEL, are being challenged by the open defiance of the law which the holding of a party congress would represent. If they enforce the provisions against AKEL and prevent the congress from convening, widespread demonstrations could result. Conversely, permission for holding the rally, which would mean a de facto legalization of AKEL, might cause a violent reaction among the extreme Greek Cypriot right-wing nationalists.

25X1

25X1

#### THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

